The Source and Sweep of the Elkhorn River-its Beautiful and Fertile Valley-The Courses and Character of Its Tributary Streams-Settlement of Northenstern Nebraska-Appearance of the Valley at West

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 29, 1869. The valley of the Eikhorn and its branching vales form the lovellest region of Nebraska north of the river Platte. Should you enter Nebraska from the west and travel eastward through the interior, north of the ratiroad line, the acid plains and sand hills would produce an unfavorable impression of the State; but coming down along the valley of the Elkrn you would see how much the beauty and feratone for the northwestern bleak and barren wastes. theastern Nebraska is indebted to the valley of the Elkhorn more than to any other natural advanwealth that otherwise would be concentrated chiefly in the southeastern section of the State. The valley elicits universal admiration, both on account of the beauty of its landscape and the richness of its soil, and its modest loveliness is quite in keeping with its nable worth.

Seeking the river's source you find it far away toward the northwest in an extensive marshy basin, fed by springs and surrounded immediately by sand hills, and more remotes; by semi-sandy rolling lands, which are here and there redeemed by talts of grass. This grass affords fine food for sheep, which thrive upon it throughout the year and keep unusually bealthy in that dry, salubrious egion. As the river flows through the shifting sand a light, loamy soli soon shows itself, and the valley dily assumes its obvious shape; but no timber yet appears along its banks. Presently, however, thin line of small cedar trees marks the approach of Cedar creek coming moo it from the south, and en, as both the river and the valley widen, oak, codar, cottonwood, clin, maple and other trees are more perceptible at different points, or mingle together at others, for nearly 300 miles along its whole eccentric course. The sand hills have already disappeared; broad, rolling uplands, clothed with grass, spread away for miles, and Torkey, Oak and Battle creeks, each in succession. like Cedar creek, flows into the Eikhorn from the south. Although this is not, strictly speaking, an agricultural locality, because the uplands between those several streams are, in the absence of sufficient irrigation, too dry for productive general cultivation, yet the little valleys themselves contain more than sufficient soil deep and good enough to supply the wants of the people who are living there. They are employed principally in raising stock. Quite a number of Virginians are among those engaged in that pursuit. On this has carried may be seen enjoying the bounty of this vast open ince of pasture, which has capacity to furnish mithious of head of stock with summer and winter food year after year even in the distant future. Through generations past great herds of boffisio, more numerous than any herds of cattle you ever see, fully satisfied their nunger by the spontaneous product of these extensive prairies; but now the bursalo are gradually giving place to domestic animals. There is an important peculiarity it the nature of the grass which grows on the Western pranics. Before the autumn frosts appear it ripens and cuies, standing on the ground, and by the same beneficent provision of nature it remains good and nutritions through the winter; nor is it injured though covered by the snows. On these Western plains, however, the snows are not heavy, and do not remain so long upon the ground as they do among the mountains. In this dry atmosphero they retain their elasticity and are often scattered by the winds. Thus cattle can easily get grass throughout the winter. Some of the men engaged in herding are in the employ of people of considerable capital, who own cattle in large numbers. Take herders, with their families, occupy rude houses and raise food in the little valleys. Much of the letter portion of the farming lands, however, is being or has aiready been taken up by actual settlers. All this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in population; for those who have settled litherto and are prospering inhabitant are transformed into flourishing communities. None of these lands west of the sixth principal meridian can be obtained save from the general government, and only by those who come to live upon them as accual settlers. To such homesteads are nominally free. Not an acre can pass by pr themselves contain more than sufficient soil deep and good enough to supply the wants of the people points by homesteads and pre-emption settlers, between the Elkhorn and this fork there is a broad stretch of tableland, which is now free for grazing, but it is available for general cultivation. As a rule the uplands are not yet occupied by farmers; but forthcoming ratiroad facilities will tend materially to bring them under cultivation. Settlers first seek the valleys of the streams, where the soil is deeper and where there is some timber. On either side of the North Fork, which runs up some their miles, homesteads are marked by the temporary cabins of German settlers, whose industrious and frugal hants soon transform native meadows into fields of grain, and primitive hots into comfortable houses. In view of the rapid immigration westward jurisdictions of government land agents have been sundivided, and a new office is about being opened at Grand Island, more especially for the benefit of immigrants and others who desire to improve unoccupied lands under the acts of Congress. In the Grand island district a million and a hair of acrea have already been surveyed and are ready to be occupied.

Below the Norda Fork and east of the sixth trip.

estimated by the temporary cannot of German section of the marked by the temporary cannot of German section of the temporary cannot be temporary or the proposal at Grand finality, more eagle-shift of the proposal at Grand finality, more eagle-shift of the temporary cannot be temporary to the Ethora. The valley of this creek plant merchanism in the Linear creek forms a valuable of the temporary to the Ethora. The valley of this creek blood that the temporary to the Ethora. The valley of this creek the temporary to the Ethora. The valley of this creek the temporary to the Ethora. The valley of this creek the temporary to the Ethora. The valley of this creek the temporary to the Ethora. The valley of this creek the temporary to the Ethora. The valley of this creek the temporary to the Ethora. The valley of this creek the temporary to the Ethora. The valley of this creek the temporary to the Ethora the temporary to the Ethora. The valley of this creek the temporary to the Ethora the temporary to the Ethora the temporary to the a north.
As you descend toward the mouths of all these

As you descend toward the months of all these various streams the uplands or divides which separate them grow narrower, until at last they slope down into the bottom land of the Eithorn, which in turn merges into the lowlands of the Platte. The uplands everywhere in all this region have a rich alluvial soil, well adapted to every kind of cultivation of which the latitude can boast. The waving grasses are interspersed with prairie flowers, and here and there with rosin weeds, which are a certain indication of good soil. Houses surrounded by groves of trees, which have been planted since

ground was first broken on the farms, are seengin the vicinity of great corn fields and extensive meadows where the men are mowing. Young fruit trees look promising; some are bearing fruit; and flowers in front of established homes indicate the presence of reined taste and gentle hands. In the region watered by the Eikhorn more than 150,CoO series of government land were taken up by homestead and pre-emption claims during the four months beginning with last May, and about 16,000 acres of what has reinfailed subject to private entry were sold for cash. This is exclusive of State and railroad lands, some of which have also been sold. At the of the grain grown in the Eikhorn valley region finds its market west of the Missouri. About one-taird is sent east of the Missouri, it be remained in used, part for home consumption sud part to supply the wants of people further west, The streams that have been named as branches of the Eikhorn and the parent stream itself have a fail and flow of water sufficient to keep in constant operation mills with from two to sixteen pairs of stoones. The valleys range from a mile to three mikes in width, Since the country was first settled and as timber has increased the climate has perceptibly improved, and the showers of rain have been more regular and frequent. Ten years ago there was no established human habitation in the valley; how it looks like a comparatively old and well settled country.

Standing on the mighest blufts behind West Point, the rolling lands spreading away on every hand far as the eye can reach; the nearer slopes adorned in spots with mative clusters of blooming plants, looking like beds of garden flowers upon cultivated lawns; the windings of the river and the valley in view up and down for many miles, and far beyond valley and river the background, illuminated by the settling sun—it was easy to appreciate the grateful and plous sentiments of blooming plants, looking like beds of garden flowers upon colitivated lawns; the windings of the river and the valley in s

Rapid Growth of the Capital of Nebraska-Situation of Lincoln-A City Improvised Upon the Prairie-Successful Financiering-Public Institutions Free of Cost to the State Admirable Public School System-New Railread Enterprises in Nebraska. Lincoln, Neb., Sept 30, 1869.

This embryo city and capital of Nebraska is a sort of anomaly in its way. It is situated in the centre of Lancaster county, which is south of the Piatte river. It hes almost equi-distant from the Platte, the Kansas border, the Missouri and the sixth principal meridian. Thus it lies as near as may be in the centre of the choicest farming region and of the present population of the State; for there are very few inhabitants as yet in any of the ranges west of that meridian, save the settlers along the valleys of the Loup Fork and the Eikhorn. When it was seen that many counties west of the Missouri but east of the meridian were daily receiving additional inhabitants, it was deemed desirable to remove the capital to a more central situation. Omaha, of course, strongly objected to its removal from that city. But the Southeastern and Western influence prevailed, and three commissioners, of whom the present Governor is one, were appointed by the Legislature to locate the capital. They rode out one day "on the distant prairie," and finding what seemed to be a smooth, inviting spot, they said, "Here we will locate the capital and build a city." When the grass was cut away the land was found to be not quite so ever as it at first appeared. Nevertheless, Lincoluhas an eligible site, on a pleasant plateau, with Salt creek running at the foot, and the Great Salt basin within view. The plan of the new city was immediately laid out-just two years ago. Lots were put up for sale at public auction, in order to raise funds wherewith to construct the capitol building. It was a novel and adventurous enterprise; but the result exceeded the expectations of even the most san guine. The best illustration of this is the building itself, with its lofty dome, which you can see long before you reach the city. The building stands in an en-closure of twelve acres and is built of limestone procured in the vicinity. Two subsequent sales of lots tock place, with a view of raising funds to erect other public institutions, and a final sale of 1,200 city lots and 20,000 acres of State saline lands situate within an area of ten miles from town, the proceeds being devoted to the completion of the other public buildings. The State University, Agricultural Col-lege and Lunatic Asyl um are now in course of construction and when completed will be ornamental and imposing. Then this prairie city, improvised for a special purpose, will have the finest buildings in the State. Already it has grown with unparal-

average of eleven dollars per acre. In a few years the sale of these public school state lands will have realized sufficient to sustant a school in every district all the year round, without any tax upon the people. In many localities schools are now in operation.

I have never seen in any other State, new or old, such a manna for railroads. The Union Facilic Railroad across the Continent, running in its course from one end of Nebraska to the other, is the parent of many other lines, some only recently proposed, and some being now constructed. There is scarcely a town in all the State, and Lincoln most of all, that is not clamoring and manceuvring for railroads. Especially when town lots are put into the market every town, even though it may have but a few scattered houses, is, scoording to announcement, to be immediately a railroad centre of more or less importance. And every new branch tapping the main Pacific road here or there, is claimed to furnish the shortest line across the Continent. So much is the railroad now considered the pioneer of civilization that certain localities await the arrival of the locomotive with its train of cars before they manugurabe permanent improvements. And railroad speculators are not behind the commercial and industrial intabitants of the state in accelerating railroad enterprises. The local trade on the Union Pacific has been increasing constantly and largely from the commencement. In the case of the Pennsylvania Central through low, across the Missouri at Neuraska City, along the valleys of the Weeping Water and the Wauhoo, with the existing great continental line across the Continent. A branch will run from Ashinad up the valley of Salt creek to Lincoln. This road is now being built, and is to be in operation west to Ashiand and Lincoln by the 1st of January, 1870. An extension of the Burning to some point on the Pennsylvania Central through Lincoln early next year. An extension of the Bunnibal and St. Jaceph Railroad is to cut diagonally across the wholes and continent her

THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

rements in Muchinery and Docks The Constellation Being Put in Sea-Going Order-The Gunboats Galeua and Sace to Be Ship-Rigged-Other Vessels of War at the Yard-Contemplated Extension of the

Navy Yard—Contemparton Extension of the Navy Yard—Officers on Duty at the Post.
PORTEMOUTH, Va., Sept. 28, 1869.
To the resident and visiting public the extensive and splendidly built navy yard, first erected in 1820, at this point, seemingly offers but little attraction, for, unless upon business, few ever enter its guarded precincts; yet, of the many naval depots belonging to the United States government, few equal and none surpass the Gosport Yard, and none can better repay a visitor for an occasional hour spent in its magnificent workshops. Its extensive enclosed area is beautifully isld out and kept in admirable order. And here can be seen some of the finest specimens of American naval architecture which, though partially disman-tled and disarmed and idly rocking on the peaceful waters of the Elizabeth, give an impressive idea of The spacious workshops are filled with the finest Elegantly finished latnes of every size, from that which executes the ornamental brass work of the cabin up to the gigantic frame that, with unerring cabin up to the gigantic frame that, with unerring accuracy, turns and polishes the most ponderous crank of the most powerful propeller. The clumsy looking "Samsons" that with a scarcely perceptible motion drive a hole through a thick bar of Iron, or cut it as smooth as a keen knife would a thin plug of tobacco. I have not time to describe the myriad labor-saving machines wel worthy of note, and still more of minute inspection but must draw attention to the at once powerful and magnificent engine attached to the dry dock, which was totally destroyed at the time of the Con federate evacuation, on the 16th of May, 1862, and rebuilt by the federal government the fall following. Language can give no idea of its utility, strength and beautiful finish; it must be seen to be appre-ciated. Nor must it be forgotten that it was con-Structed in the yard by Portsmouth mechanics. There are many other things of great interest to be met with in a stroll over the yard, among which is the capacious foundery and the well-arranged armory, with its numerous and unique specimens of deathdealing missiles.

navy yard than at any period since the close of the war. The number of workingmen employed in the various departments is over twelve hundred, and,

navy and than at any period since the close of the war. The number of workingmen employed in the various departments is over twelve hundred, and, judging from the amount of work at present on hand, the binsy season will be likely to last until the spring. There are three men-of-war under immediate repair, all of which will be thorougally overhaused and reflitted for service in foreign waters.

The old sating sloop constellation, recently in service as receiving ship at l'ulidelpials, and removed here a month since to succeed the old liner New Hampshire, which has been ordered to Portsmooth, N. H., as hospital ship, is now in the hands of the carpenters and will be put in thorough sea-going condition, the department having abandoned its determination to continue her as a receiving ship any longer. In consequence of this disposition of the Constellation the poop deck which was being built on her for the accommodation of Rear Admiral Sands will be removed, a spar deck will be added and other alterations which have been suggested will be made. It is not positively known what vessel will be sent here to succeed the New Hampshire, but it is generally thought that either the Vandalia or Sawannah will be designated.

The gunboat Galena (screw, formerty an iron-clad but now a scnooner riaged steamer, which arrived here three months ago from Boston, en route to join the West india squadron and was subsequently surveyed and condemned, is now on the new ways in the hands of the carpenters, to be stripped of her copper and have every rotten inch taken out of herealtower that squadron and was subsequently surveyed and condemned, is now on the new ways in the hands of the carpenters, to be stripped of her copper and have every rotten inch taken out of herealtower than squadron and was subsequently and will be find the constructed which there work from the keef to the mainroyal. The Galena will be find the Current of the survey and almost everything elsen ew from the keef to the mainroyal. The Galena will be falled to be fitte yard, and have been sent to Washington to lay before Congress next session. The water front of the proposed extension runs up the Elizabeth river, is over a hist infle from the present itsuits of the yard, and on the land side the survey incorporates those populated districts of the city of Portsmouth Known as Gosport and Newtown. In the opinion of the Board of inspection, which consisted of Rear Admiral Stribling, Lardner and Commodore Lee, sent here last spring to ascertain the condition of the yard, its capacity for building and repairing vessels, and what is wanted to render it efficient in time of war, Gosport Navy Yara is one of the most important navai auxiliaries in the whole country, and should be double un size, with at least another dry dock, several ample ship houses, additional workshops and store buildings, capacious rolling mills and every other facility for working six or seven thousand operatives and turning out a thoroughly equipped fron-clad every month or two. Its superior geographical location, ample harbor, deep water, consignity to the sea, and withat he exemption of the latitude from the severities of winter, all recommend the suggestions of the Board. The estimates and plans for the extension, considered and adopted by the Board, are all at the department in Washington, ready to be submitted to Congress at its next session, when an appropriation will be asked for sufficient funds to carry out the proposed improvements. Whether all these improvements will be allowed by Congress is by no means certain, but should the designs of the Board bearing an extraction that decrease in the suppression of the stands next in size, Greenwich, England, alone being larger.

The following are the officers at present on duty on this station:—

n this station:

ADMIRAL OF THE FORT.

Rear Admiral Joshua R. Sands.

Commandant—Commodore A. H. Kury.

Executive Officer—Captain Edward Donaldson.
Chief of Ordanne-Captain George H. Cooper.

Navigotion Officer—Captain Francis II. Baker.

Commander of the Pard—Captain Thomas Pattion.

Community of the International Community of the Community

Surgeon-W. T. Hurd.
Assistant Surgeon-Dwight Dickinson.
Paymaster-Thomas T. Caswell.
Inspector Procisions and Cloching-Paymaster T.
C. Masten.
C. Chief Accountant-J. D. Brady.
Boulsvains-Robert Anderson and Edward Cavendy. and Clothing-Paymaster T.

endy. Gunner - John L. Staples, Gunner - J. W. Cassell.

Gunner -- John I., Staples,
Satinaker -- A. W. Cassell,
Satinaker -- A. W. Cassell,
Mates -- Henry Tew and Charles T. Brish,
Commandant -- Major Thomas Y. Field,
Captain -- Edward P. Mecker,
First Liunenaut -- Charles L. Sherman,
Second Liculeaunt -- Edward T. Bradford,
Recity Ing.
Captain -- Commander William S. Fitzbugh,
Executive Officer -- Lieutebant Commander R. 1
McCog.

Executive Officer—Lieutenant Commander R. S. McCoox.

McCoox.
Lieutenants—George E. Wilkins and Thomas
Nelson.
Ensign—B. S. Richards.
Surgeon—W. K. Schoffeld.
Paymaster—L. G. Ellings.
Boatswain—W. Winchester.
Mates—C. P. Hanks, E. C. Harrington and George
J. Harris.

SAVAL ROPPITALS
Chief Surgeon—John J. Abendent,
Assistant Surgeon—W. J. Sunon,
FORT SORTOLK (MADAZINE),
Gunner—John Webber.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Commander A. T. Snell, detached from the Hydrographic office on the 15th inst, and ordered to duty in connection with the construction of tor-pedoes. Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, detached from the Boston Kavy Yord, and First Assistant Engineer Samuel L. P. Ayres, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, have been ordered to Benicia, Cal. Ensign Brasmus Pennision is ordered to special sig-nal duty under the Engreu of Navigation.

Now that the First and Second divisions have

been reviewed by the commander-in-chief, it may not be out of place to ask a few pertinent questions about the turn out the First division. Why, in the first place, was the review held on the 6th of October instead of the 2 ith of November, as in former years! Secondly, why was it made a ten minute affair, and why was the full review countermanded? The Gov-ernor certainly did not ask for a review. In relation to this subject a "Veteran (military) Observer" in a lengthy communication finds great fault with the "red tape" system which, he contends, has now ful sway at division headquarters. "The men," he says, "are ready to forgive and forget the delays at parade in the olden time, if they could but be relieved of the constant vexations and unnecessary annoyance originated by the new regime. The universal muttering and grumbling among officers and men is deep, though stient, and the result is that many of the most accomplished officers in the division have resigned and few recruits are eurolled in the ser-vice." Is there more truth than poetry about this

"An Old Soldier," in speaking of the manner in

which most of the officers saluted the reviewing officer, at the First division turn out on Wednesday, calls the attention of the Major General commanding to the late that he is, in a great measure, to blame for the defect. Under date of Dec. 2, 1887, Adjutant General Marvin issued General Orders, No. 25, prescribing a certain system of sword exercise to be adopted by the National Guard. Since that time, says "Old Soldier," General Shaler has not assembled the officers of his command, nor has he caused them, or any portion of them, to be assembled for instruction. In the system adopted for the use of the inflitta a manual is laid down with such directions for saluting—on the march and at a hait—as preclude the possibility of a mistake. With this manual as a guide the necessary instructions could be imparted to the officers of a regiment or brigade in one hour. It is the duty of the commanding general to see to it that the officers of the division are as well posted in their drill as those under their command.

What about the Examining Board? Is it possible that the National Guard is so perfect that the commandants of regimens can find no officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, who ought to be sent belove the Board? Do the brigade commanders want the newspapers to tell them who should be examined?

If every regiment in the National Guard had an "awkward squad" for recruits, would the drill of the command be more pericet? The 'awkward squad' system is the secret of the Seventh regiment's high standing as a well drilled command.

With the exception of the Twenty-second, all the oranks with the vectornas." It should be a spraduated from a three or four months novillate in the squad. With the exception of the Twenty-second will the review, no matter how periced everybody eige in the ranks may be. Colonels who have the welfare of their commands at heart should no neglect this important subject.

Has the Seventy-ninth regiment no standard height for a cannidate for membership in its ranks!

Has the Seventy-ninth re

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN AND THE NATIONAL

He Goes for the Central Park Commissioners Parado Ground Wanted.

A banquet was given to Governor Hoffman on Thursday afternoon at the Prospect Park Fair Ground, immediately after the review of the Second

Ground, immediately after the review of the Second division National Guard, upon which occasion his Excellency made a speech in response to the toast proposing his health. The Governor said:—

This has been to me a day of unalloyed pleasure and one which I cannot readily forget. It has been, in the drat place, one of the most beautiful days of the beautiful daymann. I have just come from the great commercial metropolis of the country to its sister city of trooklyn, which, in its enterprise, its growth and its beauty, is a worthy rival of the city on the other side of the marrow channel which separates the two. I have driven across one of the most great commercial metropolis of the commity to has sister city of theokiya, which, ha has enterpise, its growth and its oeaty, is a worthy rival of the city on the other side of the marrow channel which separates the two. I have driven across one of the most beautiful parks in the world, one for which nature has done much and art has done much. I have seen the best review which has ever been given, in my opinion, outside of the field of war in this country. I have seen the most beautiful park, purade ground and fair grounds within the limits of the State, and, I think, of the nation. I have seen the fascest horse in the world, driven by one of the men who, of all men, love the horse the best. And now I have met some of the best of men together around one of dee best of diners. Who can say, in view of all think, that greatevents do not crowd themselves together to-tary tappituse and insighter.) Yesterday it was my pleasure to review the First division of the National Guard. It was a grand display of well-obstilling, well-armed, well-clotted, well-officered troops, but they marched down filth avenue, New York, the only parade ground to be found there. I come across to Brooklyn, and see that, far anead in thus respect of the great metropolis, it has got a parade ground. One of my first acts when I return to Albany will be to address a letter to the tentral Park Commissioners, asking urging, demanding that some part of the Central Park of New York shall be set apart for the National Guard (appliance)—which is not only its pride and its honor, but which has been its defence, as well as the defence of the country of which it is the commercial centre. (Renewed applause.) And while standing here officially I am naturally obliged to be somewhat caucious in the statements which I make, I yet don't hesitate to say that I the Central Park Commissioners of the city of New York shall fail to provide for the National Guard. You know that aiready. (Applause,) don't here to that on that which the Park Commissioners of the city o

The Monument to General Schuyler.—The committee appointed by the Common Council to confer with the descendants of General Schuyler with reference to the erection of a monument to one memory of the Revolutionary patrot held a meeting in the Mayor's room at the City Hail Wednesday noon. After consultation on the subject a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Thomas W. Olcott, Join V. L. Pruyn and Aiderman Aioxander Kenneuy, to confer with the representatives of General Schuyler. This committee will goubless take early action in the case, so as to be able to report before many days. It is important in such a matter that there should be as little delay as possible, and the character of the sub-committee warraits us it saying that prompt action may be expected. We nope that a bronze statue of some kind, to be located in our new City Fark, will be decided upon—albany argus, Oct. S.

SUBURBAN INTRILIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN A PACTORY.—Yester day afternoon a young man named Mabel, employed in Dodge's box manufactory, was engaged at the groove cutter, when the machine caught his sieeve and his hand was pulled in and almost severed from his arm. It was left hauging by the skin. Of course amputation was necessary, but the young man submitted with great fortitude.

EXCITING CHASE APTER BURGLARS .- About one

o'clock yesterday morning two strange men carrying a trunk passed officer Nugent on their way towards the ferry, at the corner of Montgomery and Warren streets. The officer followed and asked some questions as to their business and destination, Warren streets. The officer followed and asked some questions as to their business and destination, after which he concluded he would refleve them of their burden and provide them with quarters at the police station. They demurred, but he rapped for assistance, and two officers came up. To one of these he gave charge of the men, while the other helped him to carry the trunk along. Before they had proceeded many paces one of the men broke away and started across the ralifood track. The officer delivered the other prisoner up to Nugent and started in pursuit. When he came to close quarters the ingitive fired twice at him, and threatened to blow his brains out. The man was lost sight of at lay street, but he was soon after found crouching undor a barrel. He gave his name is John McDonneh. In the trunk were found the following articles:—Five silverplated spoons, thirty-one silverplated forks, two parasols, one silverplated forks, two parasols, one silverplated caster, one hreastplin, two silver match boxes, a lady's riding winp, gold mounted; a lady's workbox, several mantel orhaments, fourteen silk dresses, one engraving, eight lattles' silk wais's, six plain dresses, nee shawis, besides ladies' bonnets, furs, gaiters, veils, pocket knives and handkerchies. The prisoners were brought before the Recorder, who held them for furthe examination. As the police do not know in what quarter this large hand of booty was made, the goods are kept for identification at the police station.

Paterson. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .- Mr. Charles Danforth, the wealthy machinist and Grand Megul of Market the weaithy machinist and Grand Megul of Market street, at whose instipation an injunction was granted against the erection of a public market, is again heard from. He now proclaims his intention to oppose the city owning its own market, city hall, gas works, park, &c., as long as his money lasts. These facts were emphasized a day or so ago in an excited speech, delivered while the gentleman in question was undergoing a tonsorial operation oefore an amised andience waiting for the cry of "next." Air. Danforth's sangunary opposition will doubtless receive an effectual quictus when the market injunction comes before the Supreme Court, and the result will probably be the inting of all obstacies preventing the Commissioners, Messis, Raiferty, Watson and Christie, from going on with the new market, which everybody wants bad enough.

PROBABLE FATAL RESULT OF UNDUE EXCITE-MENT .- The Board of Education of Paterson, under certain influences, a few days since instigated an certain influences, a few days since instigated an examination of teachers of public schools for the purpose of getting rid of some objectionable ones by declaring them below the necessary standard. One of these teachers, an accomplished young lady, was obliged to obey the arbitrary summons when not able to be about, being quite ill. Feeble from her ill health and abashed by the dignified array of savans upon the examining board sine became so excited that she was thrown into a violent fever from which there is considerable doubt of her recovery. Three physicians are attending her and doing all in their power for her recovery, but her state is considered very critical. This examination board convened without any authority whatever beyond want is examination and great indignation is expressed at the course that has been taken in the premises.

Lecals Station.

ON TRURSDAY, about noon, two colored men named Passing Leonia creek, near Leonia station, Northern Railroad of New Jersey, discovered the body of a man, apparently about thirty years of age, floating in the water. Coroner Fitzgerald was notified and will hold an inquest on the body to-day. So far he had not been recognized by any one in the neighborhood. The body had apparently been in the water but a short time.

THE HOBOKEN HOMICIDE.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest. The investigation in the case of Ann Simmons, a colored woman, who died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of one Henry Hille, was resumed by Coroner White last evening. Claus resumed by Coroner White last evening. Claus Heinbrockel was recalled and sworn. He acknowledged that his clerk, Henry Hille, had "wrangled with" the negress in attempting to eject her from the premises at the corner of First and Garden streets. Dr. Reichling, who assisted Dr. Elder in making the post mortem examination, testified that in his opinion death had resulted from the injuries she had received, which ruptured an internal tumor. Several witnesses were examined, who deposed that the deceased was adjusted to drink and was frequently disorderly. The testimony as to how the deceased had been treated by Hille was vague and unsatisfactory. The inquest was then further adjourned till Monday next.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD .- The Presbyterian Synod on Yew York is announced to assemble at Sing Sing on Tuesday, 19th inst., for the transaction of business connected with their church. It is expected that nearly 300 clergymen will be present to participate in the proceedings.

ARRESTED AGAIN,—Russell Cole, whose amorous propensities have already been adverted to in these columns, was yesterday arrested at Morrisania by columns, was yestering arrested at Addrisania by Deputy Sherif Briggs, on an order from the Supreme Court, issued by Judge Cochran, on the adidavit of Mrs. Mary L. Hart, who has commenced a civil action against him for an alleged criminal assault. He was required to find sureties in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at court.

Madden was arrested at Morrisania yesterday morning, on an order from the Supreme Court, granteing, on an order from the Supreme Court, granted by Judge Cochran, for an alleged brutal assault on a boy ten years old, named Joseph T. Mulien. It will be remembered that Fatrick Sullen, father of the boy meninoned, was arrested and beid to-bail a few days since, on a charge of having feloniously assaulted Madden, and it now appears that the chastisement of the latter was provoked by his treatment of the child. The adidavit ests forth that Madden kicked young Mullen in a severe manner, besides biting off a portion of one of his ears. The accused was field in the sum of \$500 to answer the charge.

LONG ISLAND.

THE WRECK OF THE MARY ELIZABETH.-This vessel, which came ashore near Gilgo inlet during the late storm, was from Buenos Ayres. Captain Sinclair states the vessel was wrecked between Life Saving Stations Nos. 7 and 8, but received no assistance from the keepers. The crew had to see to the rigging for safety. The vessel was buried in sand. Her cargo is mosured in New York.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR-LAST DAY .- The attendance yesterday at the Suffolk County Agricultural Fair was very large, though not quite equal to that of the two preceding days. The display of horses was fine two preceding days. The display of horses was fine and formed a prominent feature of the day. A number of trots occurred in the morning for purses of twenty-five and fifty dollars. The premiums, which were in excess of any previous year, were awarded in the afternoon. At the business meeting of the society Dr. D. B. Carpenter was re-elected President. Great praise is due to the managers of the society for their unitring energy in making such ample arrangements for the exhibition. The Fair is pronounced the best yet held by the society.

The Southside Railragad.—A few days since this road finished its negotiations for the old Plushing

road finished its negotiations for the old Flushing Railroad, and a check was given Mr. Judd upon the purchase. The exact amount paid for the road is not known, but from \$40,000 to \$45,000 per mile is said to have been the amount. This new move will give the Southside a terminus at Hunter's Point in spite of the opposition of Oliver Charlick and the Long lesiand feathoad. The present tercoinus of the Southside Saliroad will now undouocedly be abandoned, and ifor the present the road will be tapped about one mile east of Williamsburg and thence run north to connect with their newly purchased road about a mile below Winzeld. In the future a different programme is marked out for this road, as Mr. A. T. Stewart has swakened the railroad men of the Island to their senses. The inmitatory steps taken by the Southside Railroad is nominendable. A new superintendent is also shortly to be announced for this road. A Westean man is to take the place of the presont incumbent. It is stated that the company has been offered \$10,000 for their bargain yesterday. A. T. Stewart is said to have been in treaty for the Frushing road, but was outgenerated. Hourly trains are promised by the Southside as soon as practicable. The price pand for the Frushing road is deemed large, but to them advantageous figures. said to have been the amount. This new move will

Scandinavian immigrants to the South.—Mr. Charles Linn, who has been absent in Europe, returned to the city last night by the West Point train, bringing with him about thirty Scandinavian immigrants, a portion of whom are women. We understand that most of his first inegament of minigrants come to fill places for whiten may were previously engaged, and will go into employment at once. They are ine, honest, intelligent tooking people, with fair complexions and light hair—the regular Saxon type—and, beyond doubt, have been selected from the better class of working people in Mr. Linn's naive country.—Mondgomery (Ala.) Mail, Oct. 5.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

VIOLATIONS OF THE HEALTH BOARD LAWS .- Jus tice Walsh yesterday fined Marks Lehman, a butcher, carrying on business at 160 North Pirth street, the sum of twenty-five dollars, for selling dis-eased meat in violation of the Board of Health laws prohibiting such offences.

SUPPOCATED PROM GAS.—Prederick Clark, sixteen years of age, a resident of New Jersey, visited
the residence of his brother, Mr. James W. Clark, in
Myrile avenue, near Gates, on Tuesday last, and retired to rest, after blowing out the gas jet which
was ourning in his sleeping apartment. In the
morning he was discovered in an aimost suffocated
and dying condition by the family. Every effort was
made to effect his recovery, but in vain. He died
during the day. Coroner Whitehill held an inquest
on the body, when a verdict of death from suffocation was rendered.

EQUALIZATION OF STATE TAXES.—In pursuance of

EQUALIZATION OF STATE TAXES .- In pursuance of the laws of 186), the Board of Equalization of Taxes the laws of 180, the Board of Equalization of Taxes have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in Kings county at the sum of \$154,441,259, upon which a State tax of \$509.013 a3 must be eviced for the current fiscal year, commencing october 1, 1859, being 5% mills on the dollar, for the following purposes: 5% mills on the dollar, for the following purposes: 1% mills; general purposes, 1% mills; bounty debt, 2% mills; canuls, % min; canal floating debt, % min. Total, 5% mins. The valuation in 1868, as fixed by the State assessors was \$145,726,047.

THE DISA FER AT THE INDIANA STATE FAIR.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury-Twenty-One Persons Killed-The Biame Fixed Upon the Engineer-Freelamation of Governor Baker Calling for Pecuniary Assistance. The coroner's jury sitting at Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of investigating the causes of the recent

disastrous botter explosion at the Indiana State fair, returned the following verdict on the night of the 5th inst.:—

returned the following verdict on the night of the 5th inst.;—
In rendering our verdict in reward to the fearful calamity which has spread gloom over so many houses, we deem it due to the community as well as ourselves that we shall say that we have arrived at our concinsion obtained under the embarrassment of discrepancy and conflicting statements, resulting, we hope and believe, from the difference of judgment and observation, as is often apparent where the opinion of a great number is received; and under the greater embarrassment of excited popular prejudice—casily forgiven where there is entire absence of conflicting interest, and where it is only the result of true sympathy and the exactions of an injured and indignant populace, who have so recently been deprived and becaved of good and useful citizens.

absence of conflicting interest, and where it is only the result of true sympathy and the exactions of an injured and indignant populace, who have so recently been deprived and becaved of good and useful citizens.

We have summoned before us all from whom it was possible to obtain any information which would be in accordance with all the facts.

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We have had every man who saw the accident, whose name could be obtained, and we have had the testimony of many who saw the working of the machinery at various periods during the day up to a few minutes before the accident occurred. We have summoned before us men who are familiar withhele construction of engines in all their various period, and all other parts of the co-operating machinery. We have had the benefit of the opinions of men who, are learned and of great experience) in the philosophy of steam power and of the points of danger which as any time may be so quickly developed into destructive action.

And we have had experts who have thoroughly examined the broken parts of the builer and débris, which lies scatiered over a great surface, and by their aid have been enabled to form some theory of the phenomenon of the explosion. And it is from the statements and opinions of such men, differing very widely in many essential particulars, that we are compelled to reach a condition.

The condition of a boiler can be so quickly changed that the statement of any one, however competent and truthini, made at one time, could not be relied upon to determine its condition even within the short space of ten minutes afterwards, particularly in an engine which was so frequently stopped.

There can be no other connection from the evidence than that the water was permitted to become low in the boiler, and want of was made on the engineer for power to propet the machinery he etter had not the moral ocurage to remac to risk the danger, or displayed tha

FROMABLY MORE LIVES LOST.

Referring to the verdict, the Indianapolis Sentines of the cit says. **

As will be seen by the above, the jury decide that twenty-one persons were killed. This was done after a careful examination of the unidentified fragments remaining at the undertaker's. From their appearance and dissimilarity the jury came to the conclusion that they must be parts of two different persons. It is a difficult matter to determine, now-ever, and the exact number destroyed by the accident will probably never be known in this world.

FROGLAMATION BY THE GOVENSOR.

The Governor has issued the following proclamation:—

tion:—
To THE PROPLE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA;—
The recent explosion at the State Fair grounds has not only brought sorrow and bereavonent to many hones, but has left families to a greater or iese extent destitute. The people of the capital have taken sleps to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers, and have appointed a committee a solicit the people in every portion of the State to contribute to the fund. The Common Council et the city of Indianapolia have designated a committee of responsible and frustworthy elitiens to receive and disburss the funds which may be contained.

Therefore I, Courad Baker, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby announce the action so taken, and earnestly

would only make a small contribution, by way of thank offering to the Admighty Dineaner of human events, the surviving sufferer and the families of these who have fallen would be simply relieved so far as it is possible for human efforts to afford relief. Let us, then, in our worshipping assemblies, in our benevolent orders and associations, of as endvisided chizens, remember the claims of the stricked ones, and contribute to their relief.

In witness whereof I have hereinto subscribed my name and caused the seni of the State to be fixed, at the city of Indianapolis, this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand cight aundred and sixty-nine.

By the Governor-E. A. HOPPMAN, Secretary of State. SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. Pedestrian Match at the Carrierium.

Yesterday afternoon a foot race took place as Brady's Curriculum, in Jersey City, between James Brady's Curriculum, in Jersey City, between James Smith, the champion pedestrian, and James Adams, the latter engaging to walk fitteen miles while Smith walked sixteen. They statues at fitteen minutes past three o'clock, and at the end of the fourteenth mile Smith caved in, or "gave out," as Booney Harris expressed it. Smith was ahead of his opponent at this point ten "laps" or rounds of the areas, fourteen laps making a mile, so that he had four rounds to gain before he could stand even with his opponent. Adams continued his course, making the fifteen miles in two hours and fifteen minutes. Only ten minutes' rest was taken during the walk. Among those who witnessed the contest were several heroes of the P. R., and many of the most noted sports in New York.

Pigeon Shooting Match.
A pigeon match for \$100 a side came off on Thurs-A piecon match for \$100 a side came off on Thuysday afternoon on the Paterson Race Course, between Captain Josephs and "Jersey Bill." The shooting was conducted under the regular rules, the Captain giving Jersey live dead birds out of the twenty-one, Jersey's score, with the five given, was dirtreen. The Captain brought down his fourteen, winning by one bird. The Captain shot very wildiv at first, so that betting was at some odds in favor of Jersey Bill; but Josephs evidently soon discovered in his antagonist no common enemy, and was obliged to rhoot sharp in order to escape with one majority. Quite a large and orderly crowd of spectotors was in attendance.

TRACIC FATE OF A TENNESSEE HIGHW YMAN.

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[From the Nashville Banner, Oct. 3.]

Night before last, at the house of a man named Dilke, near l'almetto for Montgomery's store, between Shelbyville and Lewisburg, a man presented himself, disguised in a black half-mask and demanded of luke fifty dollars in money. Mr. Dilke replied that he had no money, when the robber drew a pistol and ordered him to "mastle round" among the neighbors and procure it.

Dilke, giad of an excuse to escape with his life, repaired to a neighbor's and endeavored to borrow the sum required by his unceremotions vistor. His neighbor refused to let him have the money for any such purpose. "But what am I to do when I go back to him "remonstrated Dilke, "do and kill the scoundrel," was the reply. Dilke said he had ne pistol. His neighbor told him to go round to two or three adjacent houses and gather up a posse, and when he got back he would have a gun loaded with duckshot for mm.

Dilke assembled his posse, took the gun and proceeded back to his house. As he approached it be was met by the disquised robber on horseback, who naited the party, at the same time exclaiming, "la that you, Dilke!" "Yes." "Have you got the money!" "Yes." "Bring it here then." Bilke refused to do this and told the gentleman in disguises to come and get it. The robber spurred his horse up for that purpose, when Dilke fired. The horse wheeled with his rider and galloped a few paces down the road, when the man fell from him and expired. He was shot through the body. When the mask was removed it revealed the features of a notorious desperodo, named G. W. Powell, who had long infested that neighborhood.

In the fall of 1898 5 man named Gully, a merchant, was mysteriously murdered in Lewisburg. It was subsequently ascertained that his ruman. Powell, was the murderer.